

## [VOL. IX..... NO. 447]

After having sketched the rapid process of Bible distribution with the hand of a master, they close their report in the following animated strain: "Who does not rejoice, that to the road of God is now given such a free course! Go back a few centuries, and the sacred oracles were rarely to be found, and when found, were at in written form, and mostly in languages which had ceased to be spoken. Little was done to diffuse these blessings among the poor, even in Christendom, and nothing to extend them to the Hea-then tribes. Now these holy writings are translated into nearly 200 living tongues, and copies of them have become almost like the stars of heaven, innumerable. By the aid of the press, they can now be multiplied at the rate of many hundreds of thousands in a single year.

**Lost or Mislaid,**  
**THE** certificate of two shares in the Capital  
 Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina,  
 for the renewal of which, application will  
 be made to the Directory of said Bank at the  
 appropriate time. **JNO. L. HENDERSON,**  
*August 30th, 1828.* 39



and by international communication can be transmitted to the ends of the earth. Surely this is no ordinary period in the moral history of our species,—on the benevolence of this age are thrown responsibilities which may well cause both rejoicing and trembling. With them under God, is suspended the momentous question, whether this ruined world is to be enlightened, and reclaimed, or continue to press on, in unbroken generations, down to the chambers of death, without knowing whither they go. It may be added too, that no small part of this work of reformation, if all accomplished, is to devolve on the land where Providence has cast our lot. To us is given a territory stretching from Ocean to Ocean, an exuberant soil, a healthful climate, a free and happy government, where the poor and oppressed of the old world can find plenty and a peaceful home. Under these auspicious circumstances, our numbers are augmenting in a ratio which has no parallel, and which would alarm almost any other nation under Heaven. Here millions after millions of our race are destined to live, and act, and pass their time of trial.

The influence which this mighty port with its wealth, its commerce, its enterprise, its example, its intelligence, is to exert on the nations of the earth, is an influence which no human mind can calculate, which eternity alone can fully disclose. In giving a virtuous shape and character to the influence which is thus to go forth, much very much is to depend on the confined energies of our religious associations. More than your Managers can describe is to depend on the Auxiliaries and friends of this Institution whose Twelfth Anniversary we now so joyfully celebrate. Holding the position we do, in this age of the world; located as we are in a field of boundless extent, of increasing Biblical wants, our time, talents, influence, efforts, are all put in solemn requisition, and cannot, must not be withheld.

Looking up to Him who has given us his word to be the "Man of our counsel," let us in this season of our solemnities, resolve, never, never to abate our labors, till every dweller on our mountains and in our vales shall possess his word—no, not till all nations read, in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God."

#### STATE BANK.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank of North Carolina, on the 1st inst. a committee, consisting of Judge Donnell, Messrs. P. Browne, Hugh Campbell, Asa Jones, Emanuel Shober, and Mr. Snow, was appointed, to investigate the accounts, and inquire into the situation of the Bank, made, on Wednesday, the 3d, the following

**Report:** That in discharge of the duty confided to it, your committee has examined the General Statement of the affairs of the Institution, and the particular statement of those of the Principal Bank, and finds them to agree with the books of the Principal Bank, and the statements from the Branches.

Your Committee finds that the *net profits*, accruing to the Bank have diminished so much that those of the last half year barely sufficed for a dividend of two and a half per cent. without making any reservation to meet bad debts or other casualties. And as the Charter expires in six years, it would, in the opinion of your Committee, be hazardous and unwise to endeavour to increase those profits by increasing the loans. That dividend, therefore, instead of being increased, must probably be diminished: so that there appears to be no prospect whatever that the Stockholders can ever hereafter, obtain legal interest for their money.

Your Committee next turned its attention towards the *Capital Stock*, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was secure. It appears, that upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been retained out of the General Profits of the Institution, for the purpose of meeting losses arising from bad debts and the sale of real estate. The amount of these losses cannot be accurately ascertained until the real estate is sold, and a careful examination made into the situation of every debt due to the Institution, at the principal Bank or any of the Branches. Such an examination can only be made with effect at the place where the debt has been contracted, and where the situation and circumstances of those liable for its payment, are known. Nevertheless, your Committee confidently hope, that if the Affairs of the Bank are now wound up, with as much expedition as a due regard to its own interest, and the situation of its debtors will permit the sum retained, as above stated, together with the gain accruing to the Institution, from the loss of its notes, in the course of so many years, with such an extensive circulation, will be sufficient to cover all losses, and enable the Bank to pay every debt for which it is liable and return to the Stockholders one hundred dollars for every share. The situation of debtors is so liable to change for the worse, that the Committee cannot be considered as pledged for the accuracy of this opinion, if the winding up the Affairs of the Institution is delayed for a length of time.

There is another consideration, which, in the opinion of your Committee, deserves great weight. If the Bank begins now to wind up, the debts can be collected gradually, by receiving part, and giving some indulgence for the balance; whereas, if that operation is put off till the end, or nearly the end of the Charter the whole of every debt must be collected at once, which would occasion so much property being exposed to sale at the time, that the price would become nearly nominal and the debtors would be ruined, without the debt being paid.

Your Committee, therefore, on the fullest consideration which it has been able to give the subject, is of opinion, that it is for the interest of the Stockholders to withdraw their money from the Bank, and take it under their own management, as soon as the same can with propriety be done. Unless this is done, the Stockholders will be much injured, and many of the debtors completely ruined. But as there are many Stockholders who are neither present nor represented at this Meeting, and who were not aware that a question of such importance would be agitated at it, your Committee are of opinion, that it would be improper to decide it immediately. The following Resolutions are therefore recommended:

1. That when this meeting adjourn, it do so to meet here on the first Monday of June next.
2. That at such adjourned meeting, the question, "Whether the Bank shall then proceed to wind up its affairs as expeditiously as a due regard to its own interest and the situation of its debtors will permit"—shall then be discussed and decided.
3. That a Committee be now appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare and lay before said adjourned meeting, a full and detailed account of the situation and affairs of the whole Institution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. BROWNE, Chairman.

The meeting of Stockholders taking the above Report into consideration, Resolved, That they do concur therewith, and that the following Stockholders compose the committee mentioned in the last Resolution, viz: Judge Ruffin, Mr. Cameron, Col. Polk, Mr. Browne and Mr. Boylan.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting cause a copy of this Report, with the proceedings of the Stockholders thereon, to be published in the newspapers of this city; and that he furnish a copy thereof to his Excellency the Governor of the State. WM. POLK, Chron. J. GALES, Secy.

We learn, through the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer, that Col. Brearly has left the Creek Nation for the Arkansas with a second emigrating party of Indians, consisting of 500, and that the troops recently stationed at Fort Mitchell have been removed to Pole Cat Springs.

Webster's American Dictionary, (says the New England Palladium) in 2 vols. 4to, is published. It contains 70,000 words. The common English Dictionaries contain 33,000, Johnson's 58,000. The American is ample in scientific words, and has made improvements in the Etymological, the Orthographical, Pronouncing, and Definition departments. Abridgments of the work are soon to be printed.

**Singular Error.**—The Philadelphia Chronicle says—A collection of skulls filling 86 boxes, collected at Batavia by John Shillaber, Esq. has been deposited by him in the New York Lyceum of Natural History. For skulls, read shells.

**What next?**—A Vermont paper announces that the Rev. Joseph Tracy, has taken a dismission "from the church in West Fairlee," for the purpose of becoming editor of the "Vermont Chronicle." We know not what there is in editing a paper, more than in teaching a Grammar school, that should oblige a man to "take a dismission from the church;" but these are queer times, take them altogether.

**Georgia.**—A letter from Milledgeville, where the Legislature is now in session, to the Editor of the Savannah Republican, supposed to be from a credible source, says, that, as regards the Tariff question, the writer knows what course will be pursued. That course, the writer says, will be, first, "a protest of the Tariff States against the measure, and memorial to the Anti Tariff States, advising the prosecution of all constitutional means, so as by union and concert of action, to obtain its repeal;" and, secondly, a remonstrance to the Senate of the United States.

Lieutenant Colonel de Lacy Evans calculates that in fifteen years hence, the number of the Russian people, westward of the Volga, will be seventy-three millions.

The Providence Literary Cadet announces that Henry Clay will visit New England during the next summer. What's he going there for?

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 11.—The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Swain, a bill for the relief of sundry persons engaged in surveying the Cherokee lands. Read the first time.

By Mr. Mendenhall, a bill to revive an act passed in 1816, to appoint Commissioners for the town of Jamestown, in Guilford county, and to incorporate the same.

By Mr. J. Webb, a bill to appoint an additional place of public sale for Rutherford county. Read the first time.

Mr. Fisher presented the petition of Abraham Brandon, for a pension. Referred.

Mr. Gary, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore to credit, Geo. B. Grier of Buncombe county, which was rejected on its first reading.

Mr. Moore of Stokes, presented a resolution in favor of Matthew Deatheridge, which was concurred in.

Friday, Dec. 12.—A balloting took place for cavalry Officers attached to the 10th Brigade of Militia, which resulted in the election of John Zimmerman as Colonel and Henry Fulerwider, as Lieut. Colonel.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the Committee of Finance were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Revenue Laws, so as to impose a certain per cent. on the Capital Stock in trade.

Mr. Brittain presented a bill for the better regulation of the County Court of Burke.

The resignation of William Teatham, Colonel Commandant of the 24 regiment of Haywood Militia, was read and accepted.

##### SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 11.—Mr. Deberry presented the petition of William Harris and James Allen of Montgomery. Mr. Davidson, the petition of Andrew Walker of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Gray, the petition of William Hogan of Randolph, which were referred.

Mr. Melane, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported without amendment the bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to purchase stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, and the bill to aid the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company.

On motion of Mr. Hinton, the committee on Internal Improvement were directed to ascertain upon what terms the Civil Engineer is employed, and whether the interest of the State requires that he should be any longer retained in its service.

Mr. Alexander presented the memorial of William T. Prestwood of Cabarrus, and a resolution in favor of Josiah Spears—the former was referred and the latter adopted.

Friday, Dec. 12.—The bill to establish a Manufacturing Company in Randolph, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to alter the time of holding certain terms of the County Court of Iredell, and for the better regulation of the same passed, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill requiring the County Trustees of Rowan and Davidson Counties to pay Jurors for their services, was read the second time, and the county of Rowan being stricken from the bill, leaving its application to Davidson only, it passed the third time, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The Military Committee, reported without amendment, the bill prescribing the manner in which Field Officers shall be hereafter recommended. [Provides, where any vacancy occurs among Field Officers, the commissioned Officers shall meet in Court Martial and recommend some fit person to fill the vacancy. And when any vacancy occurs in the Office of Brigadier General the Major General of the division to which such Brigadier is attached, is to convene the Field Officers, who shall select some person to be recommended; and whenever any vacancy occurs in the office of Major General, the Senior Brigadier is to convene the officers and recommend as above.]

The bill fixing the sum hereafter to be paid for vacant lands and permitting the entry of certain Swamp Lands, was read the third time and on motion of Mr. Daventon, postponed indefinitely.

**Free Masonry.**—Col. S. L. Knapp of Boston, is about to publish a work entitled, "The Genius of Masonry, or a Defence of this Order." Col. Knapp is a Mason of high standing, a gentleman of fine talents and of extensive and various attainments, and unless Masonry is utterly indefensible, its virulent and ignorant opposers will hide their heads in shame. We have long wished to see a work of this sort published. Masonry has been condemned unheard. Let us hear both sides and then make up our minds on the merits of the Institution. *Middlesex Gazette.*

There are at present (with a prospect of more) nineteen candidates for the Gubernatorial chair in Pennsylvania.

#### LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Brighton, at New York, English dates to the 3d of November are received. By the official bulletins from the Russian army, which will be seen that *Varna had fallen*. Two mines having been laid by the Russians under the walls of the fortress, were sprung on the 4th of October, by which two breaches were made in the north bastion. On the 7th the sharpshooters penetrated into the bastion without firing a shot, killed and dispersed the soldiers by whom it was defended, and meeting no resistance were imprudently led to enter the town. The besiegers endeavored to support them by making false attacks on various parts of the town, but notwithstanding this, the party that had entered Varna were obliged to retreat before the enemy. They brought with them many Christian women and children, and spiked 14 cannon in the north bastion. The Russian loss was estimated at 80 killed and 300 wounded, and that of the Turks at 600. On the 9th Pacha opened a negotiation with the besiegers, and on the 11th capitulated. The garrison it appears amounted to but 8000 men.

It would seem that a misunderstanding existed between the Turkish Chiefs—if not treachery on the part of Josef Pacha, led to an earlier and more inglorious surrender of this important fortress than could have been anticipated. However this be, the Russians are by the capture of this important seaport, put in a position to renew, and continue their operations against Choumla, relying upon the supplies of all sorts from Odessa and Serastopol, which can now be regularly introduced into Varna. Under these circumstances, and from the tenour of the accounts from Choumla, we shall not be surprised that the campaign be pushed during the winter.

The great meeting on Penenden Heath, in the county of Kent, had been held. Over 100,000 persons are said to have attended. The object of the gathering-up of the meeting was to embody an expression of opinion from that wealthy and powerful country, against the Catholic claims. At the head of this protestant body were Lords Bexley, Camden, Winchester, and others. On the other hand, those friendly to the toleration of the Catholics mustered their forces, headed by Bishop Doyle Mr. Shiel, and others. The meeting, under these circumstances was most tumultuous; but, finally, the Protestant resolutions were carried, or said to be carried by a large majority. The example of Kent will, it is conjectured, be followed by other counties; and an increased and more determined spirit of hostility thence been generated against any concession to the Catholics.

The displaying of the Sacred Standard, and the departure of the Sultan for the camp at Ramis Tehlik seems to prove that the Turks intended to carry on the campaign in the winter, which is not usual with them; and that the Sultan will not sheathe the sword till he has obtained a peace according to his own mind; for it is a custom with the Turks, that when a Sultan has once taken the field he never returns to Constantinople till he has compelled the enemy to make peace. Sultan Mahmoud II. who has more occasion to respect the voice of the people than his predecessors, will therefore not return to the Seraglio till he can bring peace with him. The answer which the European Ministers continue to receive from the Porte seems to confirm this. The Reis Effendi is said to have declared very recently, that all endeavors to persuade the Porte that the war with Russia, and the interference of the Powers in the affairs of Greece, are two distinct things, and would not be regarded by it; but, on the contrary, that the Porte was resolved, by disposing of one question (the war with Russia) to make the other fall to the ground of itself, for which it confidently relied on the sword of its armies.

**Schumla.**—We have an account of the operations before Schumla from Sept. 25th to Oct. 3d, which prove that they were pressing the Turks up to the latter date in that important fortress. An attack of the 25th was repulsed by the fire of the Russian batteries; and 4000 infantry, and 5000 Turkish cavalry, sent out against Gen. Nabel, on the Silistria road, on the 3d Oct. was beaten by Gen. Orlov.

Our latest accounts from the army in Little Wallachia are to the 28th Sept. when Gen. Geismair, who had been attacked before by the Seraskier of Widdin, fell upon him in the night, and routed him with great loss; by which the victory and tranquility of that province is said to be secured.

**Later.**—By the ship Bayard, at New York from Havre, French papers to the 3d Nov. are received.

The intelligence by this arrival does not add much of importance to what we had already received by the way of England. Some further details are given of the fall of Varna, the position of the belligerents, and the general posture of affairs in Greece. Many speculations are afloat in Europe relative to the policy which France, England and Austria mean to pursue. It seems to be agreed on all hands, that since the termination of the last general war, there never has been a time that

looked so portentous for the peace of Europe as the present crisis. The whole eastern continent is uneasy, restless, and bent on great events. There is every appearance that Greece is about to be erected into an independent nation, under the joint auspices of the French army and the English navy.

It is generally believed that France will not withdraw her army from the Morea till peace be established between Russia and the Porte. The Duke of Wellington invited Erance to unite with England in requiring an explanation relative to its ulterior views in Turkey. It is added the French Cabinet replied that it would confine itself to the Treaty of July. *Noah.*

#### LEGISLATIVE.

From the Raleigh Star, 18th inst.

Monday, Dec. 15.—The House of Commons was engaged, for a great portion of the day, in the discussion of a bill introduced by Mr. Graham to prevent the two frequent removal of causes, and the bill to revise, digest and consolidate the statute law of this State. By the former, it was provided that no cause, civil or criminal, should be removed for trial from the county in which it originated, except upon the affidavit of two credible witnesses, that in their opinion a fair trial could not be had in such county. It was advocated by Mr. Brittain of Burke, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Graham, and opposed by Mr. Nash and Mr. Gaston; and was finally rejected by a vote of 91 to 32. The bill to revise the statute law, was advocated, at some length, by Mr. Wyche and Mr. Swain, and passed its second reading, nem con. The bill respecting the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons, after a brief discussion; in which Mr. Nash, Mr. Wyche, and Mr. Graham participated, was ordered to lie upon the table.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.—The morning was taken up in reading private bills, and receiving reports from committees. After these were gone through, the bill to revise the statute law put on its third reading, and after considerable discussion, in which the measure was opposed by Messrs. Fisher, Potter and Bynum, and supported by Messrs. Swain, Wyche and Webb, Mr. Potter's motion for indefinite postponement prevailed by a vote of 70 to 57. It was urged, in opposition to this bill, (says the Raleigh Register) that there is, at present, no need of a Revision of our Laws, it being only eight years since a revision was made by order of the Legislature, by three of our eminent legal characters; that though the Codification proposed might possibly simplify and improve our Code, it was doubted whether the advantages which would be equal to the expense; that the Virginia Code, (which was the only Code which has been completed) did not evince any great improvement. Indeed, it was said to be inferior to our present Revision; that though \$3,000 were only appropriated, the expense might ultimately be from 50 to \$100,000. It was said, the present was an unpropitious time, from the general scarcity of money, and from the low state of the Public Treasury, for undertaking so expensive a work.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.—Several matters were disposed of, generally of a private nature, without much debate. The bill from the Senate, to erect the Cherokee country into a new county, by the name of *Macon*, passed its first reading, not however, without a show of opposition, and was made the order of the day for Friday next. The bill, the object of which is to obtain statistical information, introduced by Mr. Alexander, passed its second reading by a close vote.

In the Senate, Dec. 17, the bill to loan a sum of money to the President and Directors of the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair. The Speaker proposed to insert the sum of \$6,000, in the bill, in lieu of the sum of \$3,500, previously determined on, and supported his motion in a speech of some length. He was followed by Mr. Meares and Capt. Burns on the same side. It resulted in the adoption of the Speaker's proposition and the final passage of the bill. The bill to prevent frauds in deeds of trust, after undergoing several amendments, and a brief discussion, was rejected on its third reading.

From the Raleigh Register, 19th inst.

The committee of Education have been instructed, on motion of Mr. Barnhardt, to enquire into the expediency of appropriating part of the Literary Fund for the education of the poor and indigent children in this State, and to report a plan to carry the object into effect.

Mr. Fisher, introduced a bill on the same day, to consolidate the several Banks of this State, and to establish a new Bank, to be called the *Bank of the State of North Carolina*. It was ordered to be printed, and will no doubt elicit considerable debate, which shall be noticed.

Mr. Nash from the Judiciary Committee, has reported a bill, which is made the order of the day, for Saturday, respecting *mis trials* in criminal cases.

The bill to prevent frauds in Deeds of Trust and Mortgages, the provisions of which have been noticed in this paper, was rejected in the Senate, on Wednesday, 17th inst.







